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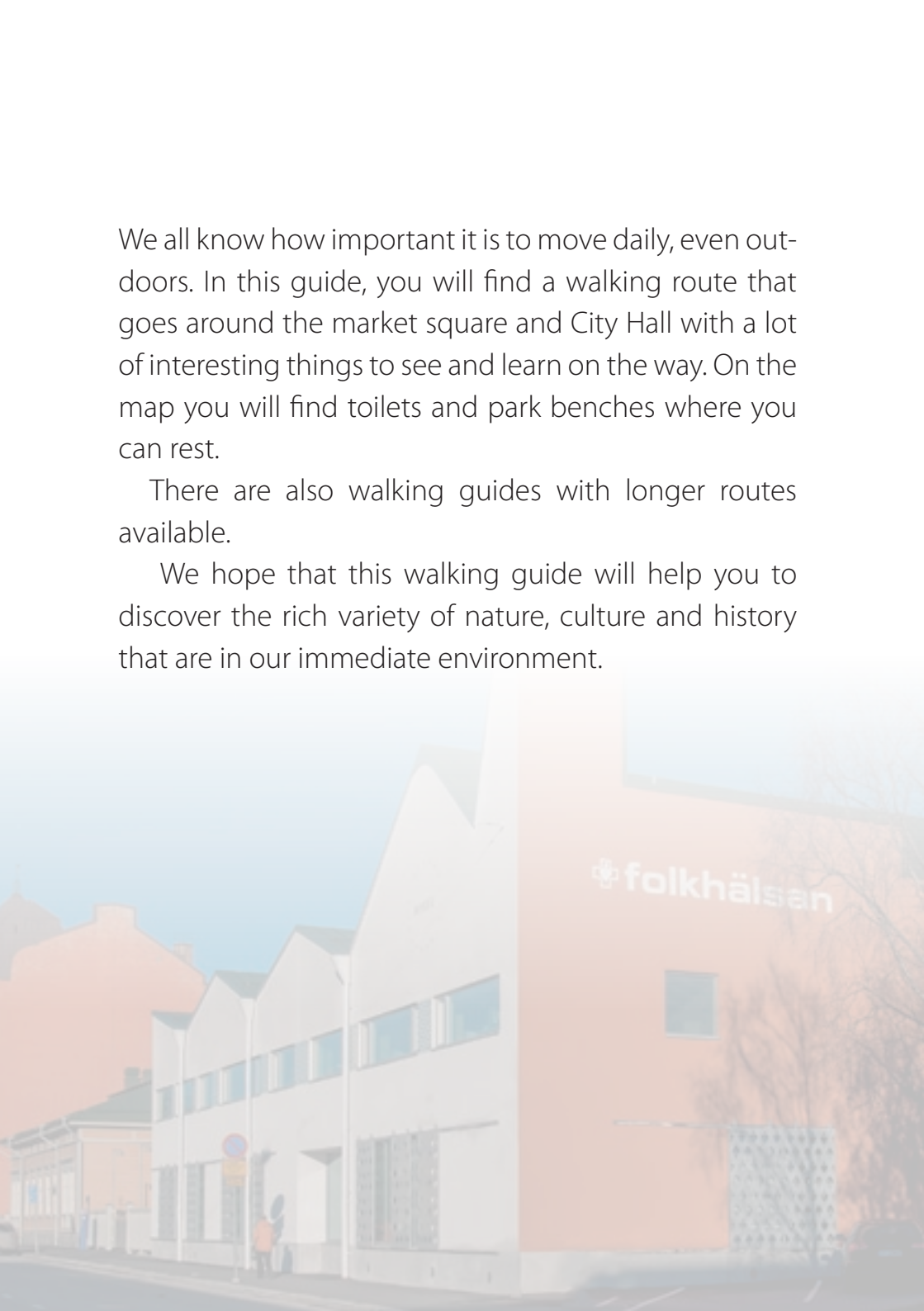
WALKING GUIDE

Folkhälsan Wasa

Raastuvankatu 23–25

MARKET ROUND 1.3 KM





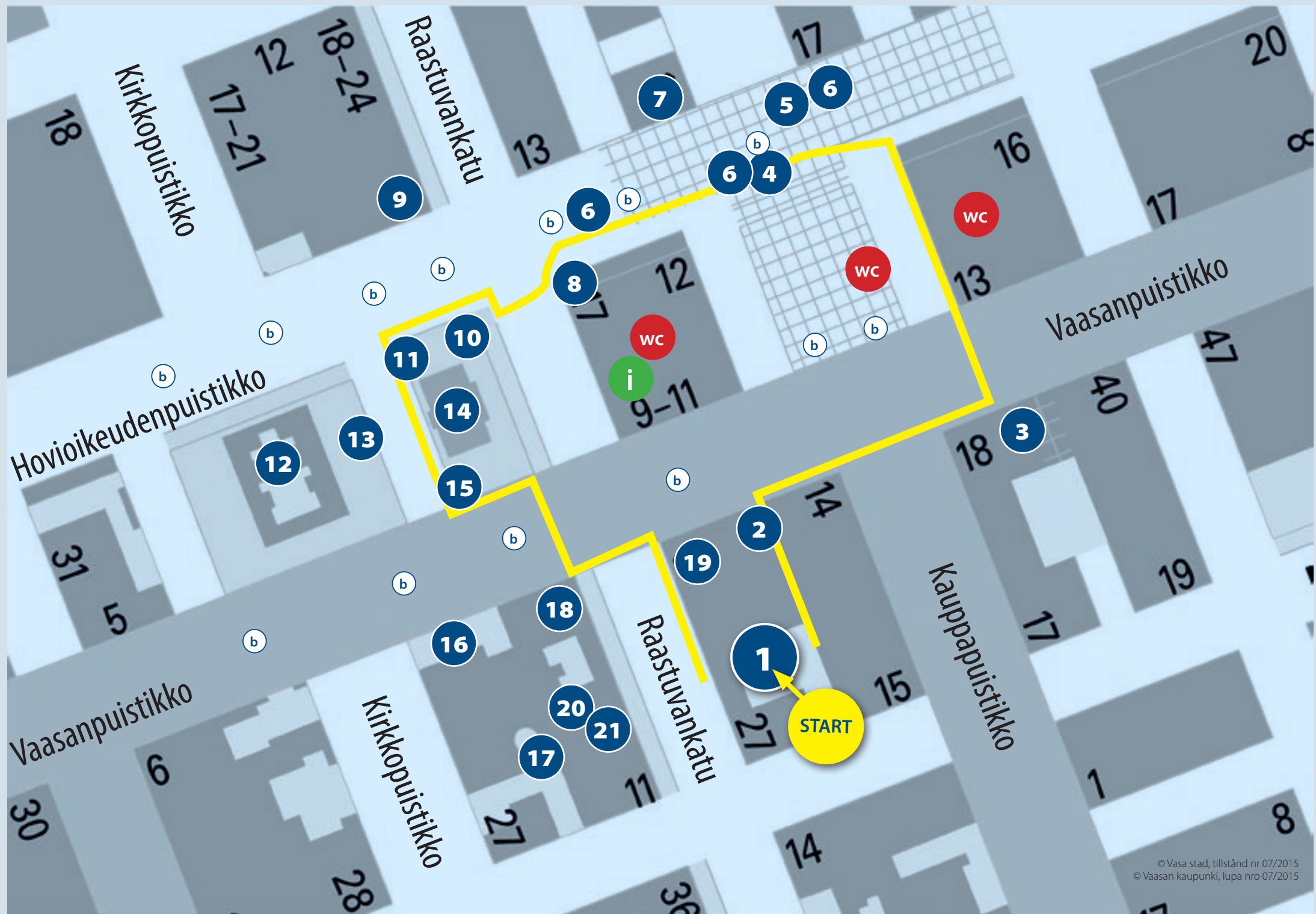
We all know how important it is to move daily, even outdoors. In this guide, you will find a walking route that goes around the market square and City Hall with a lot of interesting things to see and learn on the way. On the map you will find toilets and park benches where you can rest.

There are also walking guides with longer routes available.

We hope that this walking guide will help you to discover the rich variety of nature, culture and history that are in our immediate environment.

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- 1** item number on the map
- b** park bench



1. FOLKHÄLSAN WASA

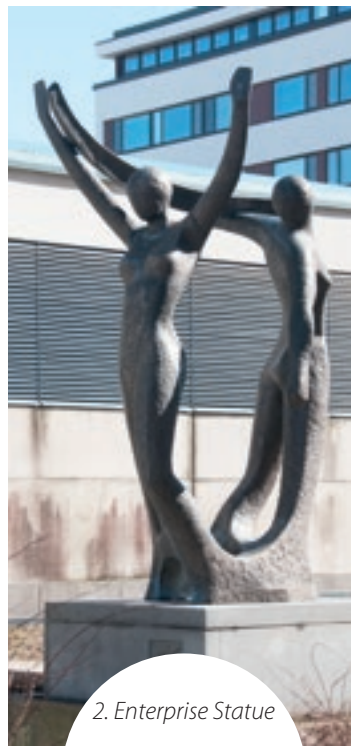
The house was built in 2013–2015 and the main planners were the architects Aitoaho & Viljanen. The house has a very central location giving Folkhälsan a visible presence in the city. The house has 55 senior apartments, both private and rented accommodation, a kitchen and dining room, rooms for health promotion activities and group activities. Folkhälsan Vålfärd Ab and Folkhälsan associations have their administrative offices in the building. There are also spaces that can be rented out to third parties. The house was built in partnership with the following associations: Folkhälsan i svenska Finland r.f., Harry Schaumans Stiftelse, Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland r.f. / Svenska kulturfonden and Landskapsföreningen Folkhälsan i Österbotten r.f.

At the beginning of the fire alley between Wasaborg and the Aktia Bank

2. ENTERPRISE STATUE

The initiative for the statue was taken by A.A. Mäkinen in 1964. The statue was created by the artist T. Kultti and unveiled in 1981. It symbolizes spirit and matter. The man and the woman, cast in bronze, hold a beam above their heads. The man symbolizes effort and force, the woman freedom and beauty, and the beam matter.

1. Folkhälsan



2. Enterprise Statue



3. Vaasa market Hall



4. Statue Of Liberty

Vaasanpuistikko 18

3. VAASA MARKET HALL

The market Hall is one of the oldest in our country and has served Vaasa residents as a marketplace and meeting place for over 100 years. The market hall was built in two parts. The lower part was designed by Backmansson & Thesleff and completed in 1902, and the top part was designed by A.W. Stenfors and completed in 1927.

Market Square, Pedestrian Precinct

4. FINLAND'S STATUE OF LIBERTY

Sculptor Professor Y. Liipola (1881–1971). Among those involved in the design work were the artist L. Hyppönen from Vaasa and the sculptor J. Vikainen from Turku. A total of 240 tonnes of granite were needed for the base of the statue. The bronze sculpture is 6 metres high and weighs 3.6 tonnes. With the base included, the statue is 14 metres high. The sculpture consists of two male figures: a standing soldier, holding a rifle in one hand and raising his cap with the other, and a wounded soldier sitting behind him.

Among those present when the statue was unveiled in 1938 were the Republic's President K. Kallio, Marshal C. G. E. Mannerheim and a crowd of an estimated 10 000 people.

5. Vaasa's
twinning towns

Pedestrian Precinct at Hovioikeudenpuistikko 5

5. VAASA'S TWINNED TOWNS

A few metres from the Travel Fever sculpture (see point 6) in the pedestrian precinct lies a row of plates showing Vaasa's twinned towns. The places are: Umeå, Sweden (1940), Harstad, Norway (1949), Helsingør, Denmark (1949), Pärnu, Estonia (1956), Schwerin, Germany (1965), Kiel, Germany (1967), Šumperk, Czech Republic (1984) and Morogoro, Tanzania (1988) as well as the adoptive city Malmö, Sweden (1940).

Shadows in the Forest

Pedestrian Precinct

6. THREE STATUES

Sculptor E. Kannosto. Travel Fever and Deep Thirst were unveiled in 2005, Shadows in the Forest in 2006. The intention with these works is to stress everyday poetry in the pedestrian precinct. Travel Fever symbolizes social change in Ostrobothnia, Deep Thirst represents entrepreneurship and the thirst for life. Shadows in the Forest portrays love, interaction and vitality.

6. Three statues



Travel Fever



Deep Thirst



7. Business Palace



8. Gridlock
& Rewell Center

Hovioikeudenpuistikko 15

7. THE C. J. HARTMAN BUSINESS PALACE

C. J. Hartman's Colonial Goods business was opened in 1862 in the two-storey wooden house that once stood at this location. When the later owner, E. Hartman, became interested in architecture, he had a vision of a large trading house. He arranged a competition that was won by Helsinki architect K. Kallio. He chose an innovative building style that is characterized by having the supporting pillars visible. The building was constructed in two phases. The first part was completed in the spring of 1912, when the store moved in. A year later, the second part was completed. In 1913 the granite figures of a blacksmith and garden-working woman, which adorn the main entrance, were erected. They were made by A. Harjunpää and were named "Rest after work." J. Munsterhjelm (1879–1925) sculpted the models that are preserved in Hartman's office. When the domes are included, the property has seven floors and the total leased area is approximately 9300 m². Architecturally, the house is partly in the National Romantic style, and partly Jugend style. The domes were originally planned to balance the building's massive appearance. During the war, a Danish wife rented the left dome and used it as a henhouse. In the 1990s, the "chicken coop" was converted into a sauna and meeting rooms. Although the house has suffered three fires and bombing during the war in 1939, it still stands as grand today as it was at the opening ceremony.

Hovioikeudenpuistikko 10

8. GRIDLOCK AND REWELL CENTER

The artist J. Niemelä completed the artwork in 2006. The reticulated part rotates and casts shadows on the wall of the Rewell Center. The Centre Block on the Upper Square, built in 1959–1964 by V. Rewell, was once the largest commercial centre in the Nordic countries. In 1939, V. Rewell also designed the office building next to the market hall in a style representing functionalism.

Hovioikeudenpuistikko 11

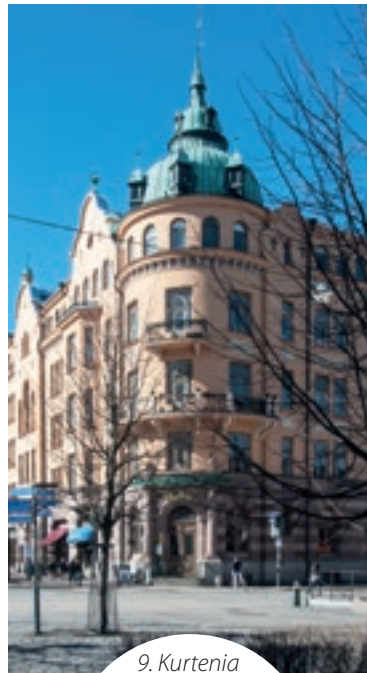
9. FAB (Real Estate Company) KURTENIA

The magnificent “Kurtenia” bank house, designed by the architect Fr. Thesleff, was completed in 1904. Readers of the Vasabladet newspaper consider the house to be Vaasa’s most beautiful building. It was initially used as the offices of the Wasa Aktie Bank. After a thorough and respectful restoration, a bank now appears again in the old banking hall. There is also a restaurant. The house has 10 business premises and 5 apartments.

City Hall Park

10. TOIVO KUULA

The sculptor, Professor W. Aaltonen (1894–1966) planned the statue with his son, Professor M. Aaltonen. As a composer, Kuula is one of the most famous in our country. The memorial was unveiled in 1963 on the 80th anniversary of Kuula’s birth.



9. Kurtenia

City Hall Park – At Hovioikeudenpuistikko

11. JOACHIM KURTÉN

The artist was E. Wikström and the statue was unveiled in 1908. It was the first new Vaasa statue. It was Kurtén who co-founded the Wasa Aktie Bank in 1878 as well as several other companies. As a banker, he was a key financier of the construction companies in the new Vaasa.



10. Toivo Kuula



11. Joachim Kurtén



12. Trinity Church

Church Park

12. TRINITY CHURCH

The church was designed by C.A. Setterberg in the English Gothic style and built in 1862. The main altarpiece, Adoration of the Shepherds, was painted by A. Edelfelt in 1894. The other two altarpieces were painted by R. W. Ekman in 1861 and by L. Sparre in 1897. A total renovation was made in 2000. The church nave and galleries can hold 900 people. In the tower you can see traces of Russian bombardment during the Winter War. Trinity Church is today the city’s main church and is used by the city’s Swedish and Finnish Evangelical Lutheran congregations.

Opposite the City Hall main entrance

13. SEA PILOT MONUMENT

The sculptors were W. Aaltonen and his son Matti. The statue was unveiled in 1959. It was established in accordance with the 1912 legacy of alderman Husberg and his wife. They wanted a fountain and its theme would be the old generation Ostrobothnian sea pilots.



13. Sea Pilot Monument



15. Levón



14. City Hall

Senaatinkatu 1

14. CITY HALL

The City Hall, designed by Swedish architect, M. Isaeus (1841–1890), was built between 1879–1883. The house was built of bricks manufactured in Gerby and Tölby. The ceiling and floors are made of wood, with beams that are up to 60 cm thick. On the facade are reliefs of Swedish King Karl IX (Charles IX) and national rulers Svinhufvud and Mannerheim, all of which were sculpted by J. Munsterhjelm. At the main entrance are two flagpoles adorned with the Vaasa sheaf. Initially the building contained city departments and school facilities in addition to the banquet hall. The fire station was located on the first floor.

City Hall Park – at Vaasanpuistikko

15. AUGUST ALEXANDER LEVÓN

Sculptor L. Leppänen made two busts in bronze of A. A. Levón. One is here in City Hall Park and the other on Palosaari (Brändö) at the end of Puuvillakuja. Both were unveiled in 1956. The industrialist Levón founded, among other enterprises, Wasa cotton mill, a steam-powered brick kiln, Wasa steam mill, Finland's first steam-powered sawmill as well as the Vasabladet newspaper.



16. Administrative Building

Vaasanpuistikko 10 – Pharmacist Lindebäck's house

16. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

In new Vaasa, the pharmacist H. Lindebäck built a house at one of the city's most prominent sites next to the church. The building, designed by Setterberg, would include both his pharmacy and residence. The house has similarities to the late Empire style with its representative facade and decorations. In the early 1900's, the building was owned by the City of Vaasa. In order to accommodate the city administration and council, the house was extended to double its size according to the drawings of C. Schoulz. The city's central administration, the Mayor, as well as offices and archives are in the building, which is where both the City Council and City Board meet.

Raastuvankatu 28 – Merchant Sjöberg's house

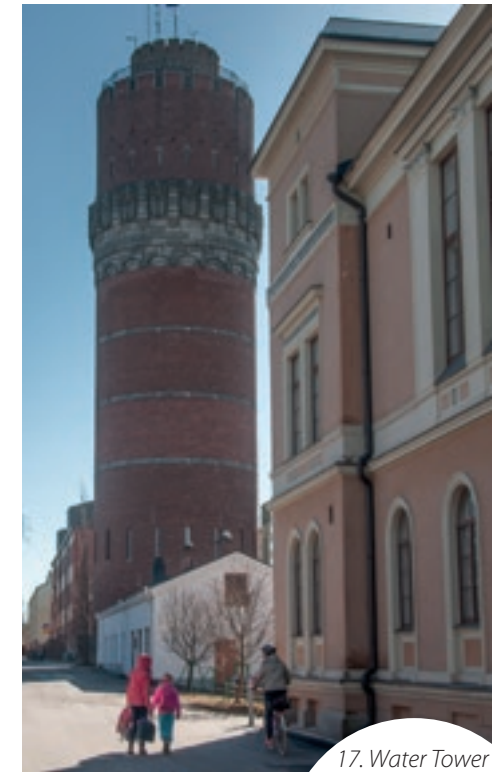
18. HOUSE OF CRAFTS LOFTET

In 1861, the architect Setterberg signed the drawings for a combined residential and commercial building, which the merchant H. Sjöberg then built. The building was rectangular in the late Empire style. The east end was the shop with access from the street. In 1884, the merchant and Consul J. E. Moe bought the house. His wife Tulla was a central figure in the city's high society, and artists and intellectuals gathered in their home. Consul Moe decorated the ground floor as a stately dining room in the New Renaissance style, with wood panelling, oak and wallpaper of faux-gilt leather. It serves today as the "Consul's wife's coffee room", a cosy lunch cafe. The rest of the building is used by the Finnish crafts association outlet "Loftet".

Raastuvankatu 32

17. WATER TOWER

Stands on plot No. 25 in the absolute city centre. The tower was built in 1915 and designed by architect brothers J. & T. Paatela. It has a water tank, which can hold over 500 cubic metres of water and is 49 metres high. During the Winter and Continuation Wars, the tower served as a lookout point for air defence.



17. Water Tower

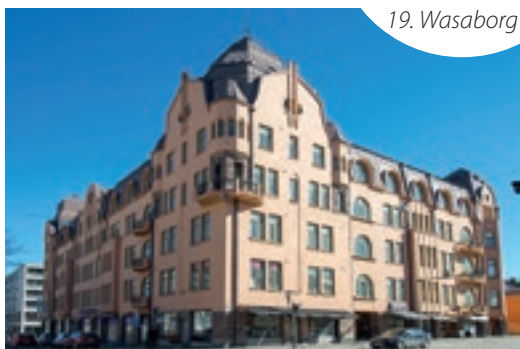


18. House of Crafts Loftet

Raastuvankatu 21 – Sjöbloms House

19. WASABORG

Hugo and Alma Sjöblom (nee Wallenius) moved from Kauhajoki to Vaasa in 1889. Hugo had an emigrant office selling tickets to ocean vessels. He bought the plot in 1902 and the house, designed by A. Gauffin, was finished in 1912. Hugo died the same year and Alma was not able to settle their debts. The house was sold at auction to Ab WasaBorg in 1915. The house is built partly in the Jugend style and has influenced the planning of the new neighbour house owned by Folkhälsan Wasa.



19. Wasaborg

Raastuvankatu 30 – Police house

20. KULTSA YOUTH HOUSE

Architect A. W. Stenfors planned and made the drawings for the three-storey police house. It was inaugurated in 1915. When the police moved into a new police station, the police house was converted into the Kultsa youth house.

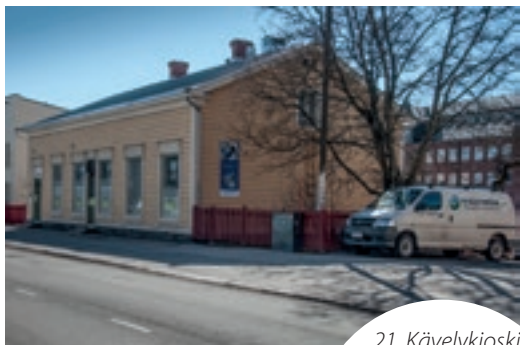


20. Kultsa

Raastuvankatu 32

21. KÄVELYKIOSKI

The wooden building was originally designed by Setterberg and was moved from Vaasanpuistikko 22. Now renovated, the Kävelykioski offers gym sessions.



21. Kävelykioski

PREPARATORY WORK for this guide has mainly been done as a voluntary project by a working group from Folkhälsans Resurspool in Ostrobothnia consisting of the following persons:



From the left: John Nordblad (project manager), Benita Nygård, Gunn-Britt Sahlsten, Kerstin Finnberg, Peter Sahlsten, Elisabeth Weijola. Missing in the picture Ann-Lis and Nils-Erik Nykvist.

The pictures are taken by Inger Nykvist and Håkan Wikström.

WALKING GUIDE

DID YOU KNOW, that there are also three other routes that you can walk to learn about our beautiful city? They are:

North Beach route	2.5 km
South Route	4 km (only in Finnish and Swedish)
North Route	5km (only in Finnish and Swedish)

Brochures of the routes are available from:

Visit Vaasa – Tourist Information, Rewell Center

Tourist Information on the Market Square (summer time only)

The routes are also available as a mobile version made in collaboration with the City of Vaasa CIS Services.

Market Round <http://arcg.is/1M2ZnKk>

North Beach route <http://arcg.is/1M2ZKMd>

South route (in Finnish) <http://arcg.is/1M2ZgFL>

South route (in Swedish) <http://bit.ly/1QaOH1s>

North route (in Finnish) <http://arcg.is/1M2YYyH>

North route (in Swedish) <http://bit.ly/23bO9PQ>

A pdf version is also available online at the following links
www.folkhalsan.fi/promenadguide

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